

**NATIONAL**

**NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS**

**AMMAN, April 8 (Petra) —** The Telecommunications Corporation today approved 1717 requests for telephone lines. Announcing this, Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said the new telephones would be installed in Amman, Suweileh, Ramtha, Madaba, Zarqa, Na'our, Sahab, Abu Alanda, Thiban, Yadoudah, Mowaggar and Hisban. The applications were treated on a "first come, first served" basis.

**AMMAN, April 8 (Petra) —** There are 40,000 volunteer social workers in Jordan belonging to 383 societies, Mr. Abdul Khaleq Yaghmour, the president of the executive council of the General Federation of Welfare Societies, said today. Addressing a celebration, marking Social Wrok Day, Mr. Yaghmour said the Federation's aid to welfare societies in 1980 totalled JD 215,000. Expenditure on social welfare by the societies themselves was more than JD 4 million, he said.

**AMMAN, April 8 (JT) —** The executive council of the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opens its 14th meeting here tomorrow. Participants in the three-day meeting will discuss a report and recommendations by the organisation's planning and documentation committees, and the application of decisions by the organisation's technical committee. They will also discuss cooperation between the Arab organisation and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. AOSM was established in 1965 to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilisers, building materials, oil, minerals and electrical products. It also assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities.

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**AMMAN, April 8 (JT) —** One person was killed and six injured in six road accidents which occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours, the Public Security Directorate said today. These were among 28 incidents that also included one robbery. In Mafraq, a little girl was admitted to the government hospital for treatment after swallowing a quantity of medicine used by other members of the family. Her condition was described as serious.

**AMMAN, April 8 (Petra) —** Eleven Jordanian citizens have been fined JD 30 each for charging people for rides in their private vehicles. The military governor today endorsed the sentences, passed by the military court.

**AMMAN, April 8 (Petra) —** Jordan participated in a regional conference held in Kuwait in observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons. Representing Jordan at the conference were Mr. Ahmad Abu Usba' and Mr. Yousef Zaimot from the ministry of social development, who said they submitted to the conference, which ended on Sunday, report on Jordan's experience in rehabilitating handicapped people, and its legislation to help adapt disabled people to society. The conference issued several recommendations dealing with the social and health aspects of the treatment of disabled persons, they said.

**Bid to boost businesses here  
Jordan businessmen  
take a look at U.K.**

By Phyllis Hughes  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN —** Jordanian business executives are soon to have the chance to tour the industrial centres of Britain in a bid to boost small businesses here.

The executives will be leaving for England in the next few weeks with the aim of attracting dozens of new trades to this part of the Middle East.

If the tour is successful, then such activities could become a regular feature of business life in Amman.

The organiser of the tour, Mr. John Martin, told the Jordan Times that about 200 companies in the U.K. were going to the wall every week. He believes that many of these firms are forced into liquidation because they are in the wrong environment — but could continue business if they were relocated in Jordan.

"If small companies operated from here instead of the U.K. many of them could have another 20 years of life," he said. "There is plenty of labour here, plenty of space and adequate facilities."

"Many Jordanian businessmen have asked for a tour of Britain so that they can make contacts, and perhaps bring new companies out to Jordan."

He believes there are openings in such trades as furniture manufacture, educational toys and games, electrical fittings and electronics.

Small businesses in financial difficulties in Britain could be transferred to Jordan, with one or two key men to help set up the firm.

"It is often said that Britain is a nation of shopkeepers," Mr. Martin said. "Well, I believe Jordan to be a nation of industrial workshops. There is one on every corner, with one or two men turning out vital goods. With a little planning and finance there is tremendous potential there."

Mr. Martin, who has lived in

Jordan for 10 years, believes that many Jordanian companies want to open or extend their business in association with Britain — which is Jordan's second largest trading partner.

"Anglo-Jordanian ties are very strong and very sincere," he said. "This is the ideal time for local businessmen to profit from any new links, because the U.K. exporters are looking for new markets; and many want to relocate their industries overseas."

So that the businessmen can appreciate the types of industry which could boom in Jordan, Mr. Martin and his company, the Arab World Studies Institute, are arranging for the executives to visit no less than 25 separate commercial and industrial townships, and more than 40 separate group business meetings, in a 16-day period. The men will cover 1,500 kilometres and be entertained by chambers of commerce all over the country.

"The objective of the tour is to

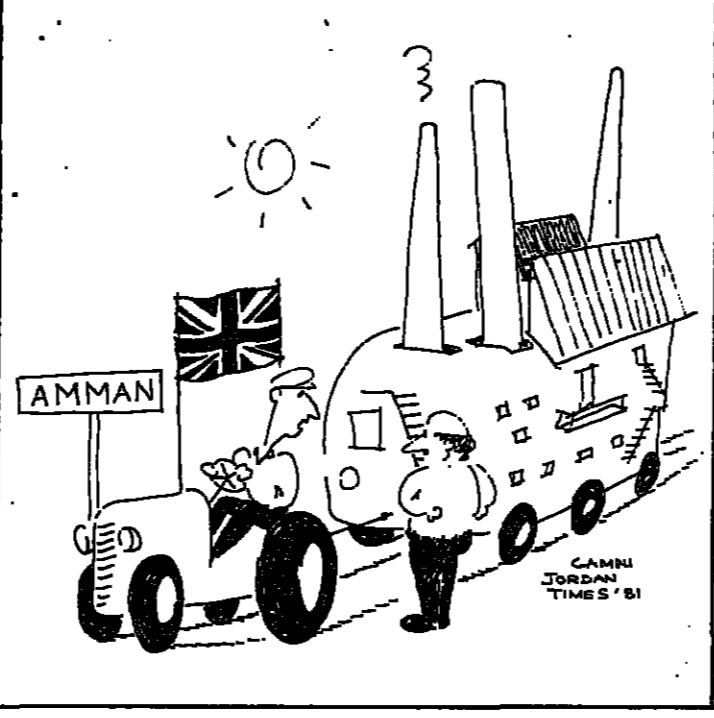
open up the wider prospects of the U.K. for our Jordanian companies," Mr. Martin continued.

Mr. Martin thinks that any British company relocated in Jordan could have a new lease on life. "There are many benefits for foreign businesses, here, and even if materials have to be imported, labour is still considerably cheaper than in the U.K.," he said.

"From Jordan's point of view, it will help to build up industry and bring new expertise and technology to the country."

Such an enterprise could even help to stop the current "brain drain." At the moment qualified young people coming out of university often cannot find a job appropriate to their training. Frequently they leave the country, or take a job below their abilities.

"We have to look at the coming decade," Mr. Martin said. "In Ireland it has taken 30 years to build up prosperous industrial sector. A similar success story could happen in Jordan in the next 10."



*People ...in the news*

**FOOTBALL enthusiasts on His Majesty King Hussein's staff have won a right royal victory.**

The palace football team, made up of members of King Hussein's personal staff, thrashed a team from the British embassy 5-2 in a friendly game at the palace.

The 11 men formed the team two months ago because of their common love of soccer. Since then they have played half a dozen games, and have shown that they are truly kings of the football field.

The team, which includes His Highness Prince Raed, practise regularly, and are coached by one of their own members.

By contrast, the motley assortment of British embassy players were "far too busy" to find time to practise. Nevertheless they put up a worthy battle against their opponents.

Watched by dozens of members of the Royal Guards, it took a little time for the players to warm up on a cold and windy day.

The British goalkeeper was kept on his toes, and sometimes on his knees, by frequent shots. He held out until the 40th minute of the first half, when the palace team slipped the ball into the net with tremendous roars of encouragement from the spectators.

Within another few minutes the palace team had their second goal — and there was no stopping them.

There were a few ungentlemanly fouls and several bloody knees from tumbles on the bumpy pitch. But the worst injuries injuries almost befell the spectators when the ball landed in their midst!

"ISN'T this wonderful!" exclaimed Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett, director of the British Institute at Amman for



A British embassy team member pursues the ball in the match against the royal palace team: time to shape up a bit?

Archaeology and History. She was commenting Saturday night on the gathering in the Holiday Inn ballroom of a high-powered group of her colleagues, who had come to Jordan for the meeting of the Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology.

Intellectual gatherings are not unusual for these top scholars, and so it wasn't as if they never got a chance to see one another. But Mrs. Bennett's remark aptly expressed the feeling of "coming together again" that was in the air at the opening of the exhibition of the works of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan. As the American group caucused under Dr. Philip King of the American Schools of Oriental Research, and Dr. Jim Sauer of the American Centre of

Oriental Research, other leading figures such as Prof. Hank Franken of Holland and Prof. Sigfried Mittmann of West Germany renewed acquaintances stemming from the Oxford conference last year. Prof. Martin Almagro, director of the Spanish mission, took the occasion to show visitors around his team's show.

The archaeologists have now finished their mission here, made their recommendations and dispersed again. But Amman looks forward to hosting them and more of their colleagues back here next year, for the next triennial conference on Jordan's history and archaeology; another chance for a good get together.

**JORDAN TIMES READERSHIP SURVEY**

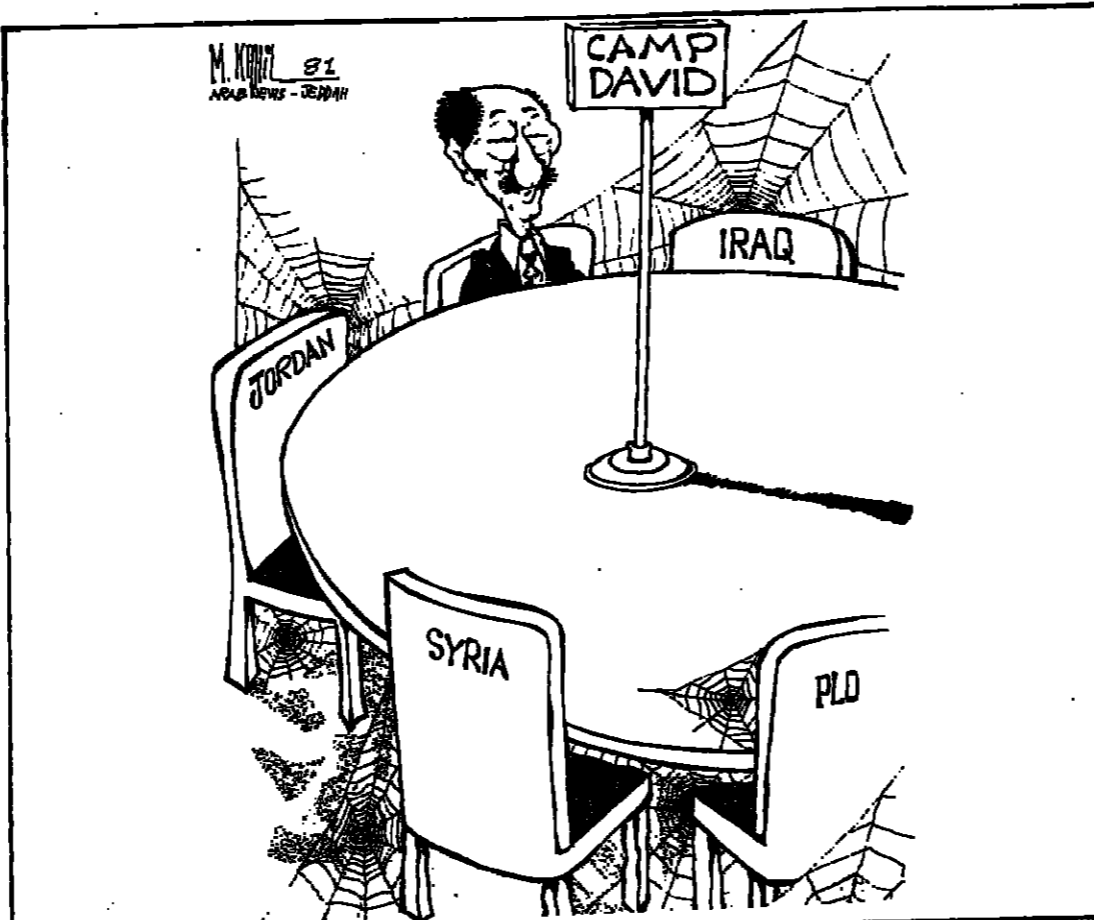
Dear reader: The Jordan Times would like your cooperation in completing the following survey to help us serve you better. The survey is confidential, and will be used only for internal purposes in the Jordan Times. Please answer all the questions and mail the completed questionnaire to The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. Nationality:
2. Age: Sex:
3. Occupation:
4. How long have you lived in Jordan?
5. Purpose of stay in Jordan:
6. If you are a visitor, is the purpose of your visit business, tourism or other?
7. How often do you read the Jordan Times: (circle one) daily; a few times a week; occasionally; rarely.
8. How many other people besides yourself read your copy of the paper?
9. Do you read the paper at home, at work, or elsewhere?
10. Would you make use of a home or office delivery service?
11. How do you obtain your paper now?
12. Do you file the newspaper or clip articles for future reference?
13. Do you read Arabic-language Jordanian newspapers?
14. Do you read Arabic-language Jordanian magazines?

15. Do you listen to Radio Jordan news in Arabic?
16. Do you watch Jordan Television news in Arabic?
17. Do you listen to Radio Jordan news in English?
18. Do you watch Jordan Television news in English?
19. Do you watch Jordan Television news in French?
20. What other sources of news about Jordan do you get, such as embassy, company or school bulletins, foreign newsletters, etc? (please list):
21. What foreign newspapers do you read regularly?
22. What foreign magazines do you read regularly?
23. Which foreign radio stations do you listen to regularly for world news?
24. In general, do you read the Jordan Times mostly for news about Jordan, the Middle East or the world?
25. What do you find most useful in the newspaper (please be specific)?
26. What do you find least useful?
27. Do you read the local news? Regularly? Occasionally? Rarely? Never?
28. Do you read the editorials and columns on the opinion page?
29. Do you read the Middle East page?
30. Do you read the Economics page?
31. Do you read the Features page?
32. Do you read the World News page?
33. Which of the following features do you read regularly (please circle): Goren bridge, daily crossword, Sunday crossword, Jumble, the Better Half, Peanuts, Andy Capp, Mutt 'n' Jeff, the Horoscope.
34. Which of the listings in the Jordan Times Daily Guide do you refer to regularly or often (please circle): Jordan Television, Jordan Radio, BBC, Voice of America, Amman airport, Emergencies (doctors, pharmacies, taxis), cultural centres, service clubs, museums, prayer times, local exchange rates, useful telephone numbers, market prices of fruits and vegetables.
35. Do you read What's Going On to find out about activities in Jordan?
36. Do you read the Arab Press Commentary?
37. Do you feel the Jordan Times has enough local news for you; too little; too much?
38. Would you like more world news, less, or the same amount as you now get every day?
39. Would you like more economic news, less, or the same amount?
40. Would you like more sports news, less, or the same amount?
41. Are you interested in Jordanian sports events?
42. Would you read a local gardening column?
43. Would you read a column on Arabic and international cooking?
44. Do you feel the Jordan Times' coverage of the occupied territories and Israel is too much, too little or just about right?
45. Do you read the Amman stock exchange listing?
46. Do you read the People in the News column? Would you like more news items about people in Jordan, less, or just about the same amount that is now offered?
47. Do you refer to the advertisements in the Jordan Marketplace? Often, occasionally, rarely or never?
48. Would you read a column on personal beauty and health care?
49. Would you read a column about motoring?
50. Would you read a column about travel and tourism?
51. Please make any other remarks or suggestions about the Jordan Times, particularly about the kind of coverage you would like more of, and anything in the newspaper now that does not interest you at all.

OPINION

Jordan Times masthead with publication details, editorial board, and contact information.



RED & BLACK The supply vs. demand legac

By Jawad Ahm

It was a notable economist who taught us that supply-demand interdependence determines what gets what and at what price.

a rather strange switch. For instance, you find a monetary policy official who commits all restrictions in the world on the movement of money or interest rate.

Yet how much power can governments retain in LDCs or where if they adopt on policies? I doubt that they afford it.

Path to disaster

THE RELEASE of Jordan's new five-year plan has filled the air with statistics and investment figures, testifying to the scope of our developmental aspirations.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In the light of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's talks in Amman and the facts he heard from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, it is evident that the most significant outcome was the consistency of the Jordanian position.

superpower hegemony and international disputes. The affirmation of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and by "stability" the confrontation of what he calls Soviet expansionism. Here we must frankly say that the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the area is the key to laying down the foundations of peace and stability in the area.

which Arab leaders agreed upon in the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman summits. Consequently, it represents the Arab view regarding the terms which should be met if the area were to avoid the tragedies of Israeli aggression and the occupation of Arab lands.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

Table of television and radio schedules for Thursday and Friday, including channels 3, 6, and BBC World Service.

Table of flight arrivals and departures for Amman Airport, listing destinations like Cairo, London, and Beirut.

Table of service clubs, pharmacies, cultural centres, and emergency services, including contact numbers for various organizations.

Table of local exchange rates, museum hours, and market prices for various commodities like tomatoes, eggs, and fruit.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

# MIDDLE EAST

20,000 — 22,000 more troops

## Soviets reportedly reinforce in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, April 8 (AP) — Numerous sources in Kabul have claimed that between 20,000-22,000 "additional" Soviet troops have arrived in Afghanistan amid heavy air transport activity, raising the troop level above 100,000, a Western diplomatic source said today.

The source, in disclosing a report from the Afghan capital, said that the increase has not been directly confirmed but said that a number of Afghan contacts in Kabul had asserted that more Soviet troops had come.

A separate Western diplomatic report received here today from Kabul also spoke of unconfirmed accounts of new Soviet military contingents of roughly half the size and they "seemed to be extra men, not replacements."

If true, they would represent the largest movement of troops into Afghanistan since the Soviets brought in 85,000 men in December 1979. There have been numerous rotations, but Western intelligence sources believe the 85,000-man troop level has remained static until now. However, unnecessary anti-aircraft units and larger tanks, either deemed unnecessary or unsuitable to the terrain, were replaced with more effective weaponry, they said.

One Western diplomatic report said there has been two consecutive weeks of heavy air traffic

into Kabul, mainly AN12 and IL76 transports. It was not immediately clear whether the flights were connected with the reported troop movement.

At the same time, four Afghan divisions based in the Kabul area have been ordered out to "hot" fronts around the country and there were indications that Soviet forces would occupy their former installations.

In a recent interview, Afghan foreign minister Shah Mohammed Dost warned that his government might request more Soviet troops because of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement that he was considering providing arms to the Afghan resistance movement.

Mr. Dost's remark, reported first in India, was toned down later in the official Kabul media which quoted him only as saying that "relevant measures" would be taken if the United States intervened.

Reports from the Afghan capital continued to talk of Soviet troops taking part in search-and-destroy missions with Afghan forces.

However, some diplomatic sources in Pakistan believe the Russian army has changed tactics in Afghanistan in recent months. Afghan troops were expected to spearhead counter-insurgency campaigns with the Soviets providing air support and artillery fire.

Most Soviet ground forces, meanwhile, were concentrating on holding major towns, garrisons and key highways.

Many of the first Soviet soldiers sent to Afghanistan 15 months ago were Muslim reservists from the Central Asian republics just north of the border.

They were replaced by predominantly European Soviet troops a short-time afterward either because their three-month callup period was finished or

because their officers feared they might not fight well against fellow Muslims in the Afghan resistance, Western sources said. Some were seen buying copies of the Koran in Kabul.

A reliable Western diplomatic source said that for the Soviets to increase their troop strength would require an enormous enlargement of supply operations, particular of fuel.

The source, who like other interviewed declined to be identified by name or nationality, said many of the estimates of Soviet casualties have been exaggerated, asserting that the death toll so far was about 2,000.

However, many of the young Soviet conscripts have contracted hepatitis, a liver ailment, because of the poor sanitation conditions in Afghanistan, he added. A number of Western and Afghan sources reported that it was so common to see Soviet soldiers bartering for local hashish.

### Because of article on torture

## Ecevit magazine confiscated

ANKARA, April 8 (AP) — Martial law authorities have seized the latest issue of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's new magazine because of an article in which he appealed for an end to torture in Turkish jails.

The Ankara martial law commission also ordered the social democrat leader to appear today before the military authorities and the Ankara public prosecutor.

The authorities seized the April 4 issue of *Arayis* (search) because, the Ankara prosecutor said, Mr. Ecevit's article: "Insulted the security forces because it said they engaged in torture because they were ignorant and ill-trained." Mr. Ecevit declined comment.

In his article, Mr. Ecevit said torture had become virtually a "tradition" in Turkey and that administrations subsequent to his set aside a drive he sponsored to modernise the Turkish police and their techniques.

Mr. Ecevit had called in a Scotland Yard task force during 1978 and 1979 in an effort to educate police in the latest techniques. He said he hoped to show them there were methods other than torture for conducting investigations of the political terrorism then rampant in Turkey.

"There are varying definitions on what torture is and what it is not. Democratic societies, generally speaking, when the word

torture is mentioned, do not look at it as only 'mere treatment' detrimental to the human body—treatment which leaves marks.

"They accept as torture the questioning of a suspect for five days and nights without letup, and when exhausted making him sign a statement while blindfolded and making him listen to screams of a tortured person in the next room."

During the interview, Isvan denied having been beaten and the doctor said he showed no signs of physical violence.

But Isvan's family and sources inside the state-run Turkish radio and television claim the broadcast was cut.

## Both Likud, Labour celebrate Histadrut election results

TEL AVIV, April 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc predicted Wednesday that it would win the June 30th parliamentary election, judging by the outcome of elections to Israel's labour federation, the Histadrut.

The latest results in yesterday's polling of 1,471,000 Histadrut members gave the Likud 26 per

to acquire detailed expertise on cardiology and pharmaceuticals." Mr. Weizman writes. "Some of these medications had the effect of reducing the prime minister to a listless mood. His vitality dwindled while his alertness plummeted to near zero."

Similar reports last year in *Time* magazine caused national uproar and prompted a government denial.

Begin's spokesman was not available for comment on Mr. Weizman's charges.

Housing Minister David Levy, who heads the Likud's Histadrut list, said the Likud's showing proved that the party had maintained its standing, dropping only slightly from the 28 per cent it garnered in 1977 in the traditionally labour dominated Histadrut.

"If the same strength is shown in national elections... even if Likud loses three seats, it still stays the number one party," Mr. Levy said. He said labour's rise from 55 to 64 per cent of the vote could be attributed to the incorporation of two smaller parties in their Histadrut list.

Opposition Labour Party leader Mr. Shimon Peres said the election showed "good results" for labour, and that social and economic problems remain the chief electoral issue. He said Likud's policy of cutting taxes on expensive luxury items was a campaign tactic that had failed to impress the public.

Government leaders broke out champagne at Likud headquarters to celebrate, but so did labour party officials.

Dr. Shevah Weiss, the

respected political commentator from Haifa University, said the Histadrut elections with a realistic appraisal... and they realise they're going to have to work hard in national elections," he told Israel radio.

Mr. Moshe Dayan's new party, which is expected to draw votes from Labour, did not run for the Histadrut.



Mr. Shimon Peres



Mr. Menachem Begin

cent of the vote, while the opposition Labour Party won control of the Histadrut, as expected, with 64 per cent. About 70 per cent of the votes had been counted and final results are expected only by week's end.

Both labour and the Likud claimed an achievement in the elections, which are viewed by some as an early indicator of which way the public will turn when it elects Israel's government on June 30, and political commentators agreed that both sides had cause for celebration.

In another development likely to have bearing on national elections, a newspaper published excerpts from a book by former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in which Begin's performance is severely criticised.

In *The Battle for Peace*, published by Batamntam books, Mr. Weizman charges that Mr. Begin's weak heart hampered his ability to lead the nation during the trying days of peace negotiations with Egypt.

"His functioning in office was hampered by successive heart attacks, which forced his ministers

## Likud election campaign features advances in West Bank settlements

By Arthur Max

KUFR QADDOUM, Occupied West Bank (AP) — The burly ex-general huddled over his maps and planned his defence of the occupied West Bank of Jordan a detachment to guard the pass, a force to secure this bridge, an anti-tank unit blocking that invasion route.

Mr. Ariel Sharon, the 'war hero', sometimes called Israel's Patton, was deploying civilians, not soldiers, and his defence posts were Jewish settlements, not army camps. His opponent was an electoral-campaign mix of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the opposition Labour Party.

our best guarantee." With elections three months away and the settlements promising to be an issue, Mr. Sharon is portraying the Jewish settlements in the West Bank heartland as the key to Israel's security.

Mr. Sharon, a hero of Israel's Suez Canal crossing in the 1973 October war, is the settlement czar in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud government. He sees the 57 outposts he has built since 1977 as the Likud's best election asset—a perfect counterpoint to the peace treaty with Egypt, Likud's other major achievement.

The Likud campaign—instead of bringing candidates to the people is putting Israelis on bus tours of West Bank settlements, and Mr. Sharon hopes 300,000 people, one in eight voters, will "see for themselves."

A Likud campaign slogan emphasises: "We are on the map." The convoys of Likud buses rolling through the green, rain washed West Bank mountains to see settlements are one way that Mr. Sharon and other Likud strategists hope to overcome the Labour Party's early lead in the polls.

Mr. Sharon cites other polls showing 60 per cent of the electorate supporting settlements, and that could explain why the Labour Party has not emphasised the settlement issue.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Labour's candidate for prime minister, says flatly he is against settling in areas heavily populated with Arabs, but he has made no promises either to support existing settlements or to dismantle them.

"It is possible that the settlements may come under non-

Jewish sovereignty, just like Arab villages exist in Israel," Mr. Peres says.

Labour is concerned that permanent control over the West Bank's 700,000 Palestinians would give Israel an Arab majority in several decades. Labour's settlement programme would have restricted Jewish settlements to a band along the edge of the West Bank, with the Arab-populated heartland to be returned to Jordan in a future peace settlement.

To Mr. Sharon and the Likud, the Labour plan is seen as a prescription for a Palestinian state in the West Bank which would give the Soviets a new toehold in the Middle East. The settlements are on the front line against Soviet expansionism, he claims, in addition to their "tactical role" in blocking "invaders" from the



Ex-General Ariel Sharon

Israeli heartland.

Mr. Sharon's strategy is to build outposts on the western slopes of the mountain range splitting the West Bank. On a seven-hour tour for reporters, he went to a former Jordanian army post and swept an arm toward the Mediterranean coast where 60 per cent of Israel's 3.8 million people and all three of its power stations are clustered.

"This is the most important terrain for us," he said in his booming, slightly lisping, tenor voice. "We have to hold these hills."

Other settlements protect the eastern mountain slopes facing the East Bank of Jordan, and a third group rings Jerusalem.

In time of war, Mr. Sharon argues, the settlements can hold the line for the critical 72 hours Israel needs to mobilise its reserve army. Almost every settler is armed. Some settlements have artillery pieces and anti-tank weapons.

"To exist economically we will have to reduce the size of our regular army," he said. "The settlements always were vital factors in our security concept."

While the campaign buses roll through the West Bank, bulldozers are busy clearing scrub and rocks away for new industry, roads and electricity cables in a push to complete the last half-dozen settlements before the June 30 elections. Together with the settlements built by the previous Labour government, 85 outposts will dot the hills. They are scheduled to house 26,500 people by year's end.

Mr. Sharon's plan was controversial even in Mr. Begin's right-wing cabinet, and one cabinet source privately calls it "a failure." Israel, says this critic, antagonised Egypt and sharpened differences with Washington "all for the sake of insignificant tent camps."

Mr. Sharon, never known for shirking battle in his daring military career, pushed the programme along. He has not changed his prediction that one million Jews eventually will live in the West Bank.

A reporter asked how long that will take, and the silver-haired Sharon replied: "When my grandfather came to this country there were only 82,000 Jews here. He never asked a question like that."

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# Good morning, Amman!

## Eight pages of news in the Jordan Times

هللا من الال

# ECONOMY

FAO director general warns:

## World cereal crops insufficient

ROME, April 8 (R) — World cereal harvests need to increase by at least eight per cent this year to rebuild food stocks to adequate levels, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Mr. Edouard Saouma, said today.

"For two successive seasons the world has produced less cereals than it consumes," he said in a

speech prepared for delivery to the opening session of a week-long FAO meeting on world food security.

Latest estimates by the U.N. body put world cereal production at 1.436 billion tonnes in the 1980-81 season, resulting in carry-over stocks of 213 million tonnes.

This would be barely enough to

keep supply channels filled until the next season's crops reached the market, Mr. Saouma told the FAO committee on world food security.

"Food security in 1981-82 will depend more on the outcome of the current season's crops than at any time since the world food crisis of 1973-74", he said.

Mr. Saouma said growing con-

ditions for 1981 crops were reasonably favourable so far and farmers had increased wheat plantings in some parts of the world.

"But we have to be prepared for the worst, not only this year but in years to come."

He said the FAO was developing plans to meet future emergen-

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### U.K. Scientists turn bacteria into plastic

EASTBOURNE, England, April 8 (R) — British scientists searching for oil substitutes have discovered how to turn bacteria into plastic.

The team from Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) have already made golf tees and key rings from the tiny bugs, said the company's agricultural division research director, Mr. Peter King.

He told the delegates at the European Congress of Biotechnology here that large-scale production was not yet worthwhile because the process was more expensive than taking plastics from oil.

Mr. King said the bacteria was found in soil and grown in the laboratory. The plastic, known as PHB, was being manufactured at a rate of ten kilogrammes a week.

ICI has patented the process and its researchers are now trying to establish whether other organisms might be used to make different plastics, he added.

### Cow slaughter to cut milk production

OSLO, April 8 — 10,000 of Norway's 380,000 dairy cows may soon be slaughtered as part of a drive to reduce milk production. Progresses indicate that there may be an over-production of milk this year of 100 million litres. The state and the agricultural organisations have agreed on a grant of \$2.72 million for farmers who slaughter their cows now instead of waiting until the autumn. This works out at \$272 per cow slaughtered.

Another result of the slaughtering is that Norway will probably have enough beef to cover the country's needs for the rest of the year.

### Ford U.K. reports drop in sales, profits

LONDON, April 8 (AP) — Ford's British subsidiary said in its annual report today that sales, exports and profits all fell last year from record 1979 levels as recession hit the auto industry. It said

no dividend will be paid to shareholders this year.

But the auto firm said it plans its biggest ever investment programme, totalling £1.4 billion (\$3.1 billion) over the next four years.

Mr. Sam Toy, chairman of Ford of Britain, reported that sales fell £269 million (\$591.8 million) to £2.9 billion (\$6.4 billion).

He said export earnings were down £210 million (\$462 million) to £957 million (\$2.1 billion) and that profits after tax fell £143 million (\$314 million) to £204 million (\$448 million).

The total number of autos, trucks and tractors fell 121,050 to 713,000, Ford said.

"It was a year that began well but then fell dramatically away", Mr. Toy reported. "The world recession bit deep and volumes dropped sharply. By the second half of the year the company was making no profit on its operations."

He said the company's investment programme over the next four years came as "we face our biggest ever challenge."

## ICC: Don't curb Japanese car imports

PARIS, April 8 (R) — The head of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) yesterday, deplored import restrictions on Japanese cars and said Japan should not be blamed for the ills of the car industry in Western Europe and the United States.

ICC Secretary-General Carl-Henrik Winquist, whose Paris-based organisation represents private business in the non-communist world, was launching a campaign to persuade businessmen and governments to resist growing pressures for trade protectionism.

Mr. Winquist said at a news conference there was a tendency to think the problems of the car industry were caused by imports from Japan, "but that cannot be the whole story."

He said the "Japanese miracle" was nothing new. Japanese industry had progressed fast in technology, working methods and marketing techniques and it enjoyed low absenteeism.

"Europe has done the reverse. We have a system which has made labour forces less flexible...we are pricing ourselves out of markets," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Winquist said, Japan would carry more credibility in defending its trade position in Western Europe if it eased non-tariff barriers which he said were used to protect Japanese industry.

Mr. Winquist rejected suggestions that low labour costs gave Japan an excessive competitive edge and said Japanese salaries were about 80 per cent of those in Western Europe.

The ICC secretary-general presented a report by the organisation's trade policy commission which called on governments and

private business to preserve the open market system, which, the report said was the best framework for world trade, and to defend the rules of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT).

ICC national committees throughout the world were called upon to support the campaign, a major feature of which will be a conference on protectionism in Paris in October, bringing together private business, international organisations and governments of the leading industrial democracies.

## Unemployment: the key issue in French elections

PARIS, (R) — The French presidential election will probably be won by the candidate who can convince voters he has a magic formula to solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing beat Mr. Mitterrand in the 1974 election by only 424,599 votes out of a total poll of 26.4 million.

The president's election programme includes a seven-point plan for combatting unemployment. He has said the plan would be more effective during a second seven-year term than his efforts during the first term.

Increased use should also be made of part-time working, particularly for women and young people.

"Unemployment is at the centre of this campaign. We must have a non-partisan approach to the problem of unemployment. But the difference is that I have a definite programme and all the other proposals are vague," he told a television interviewer.

The socialist leader, who constantly refers to the president as "the outgoing candidate", says Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been in charge of the French economy for 19 years (twice as finance minister, then as president) and another seven would be disastrous for the country.

The socialist manifesto proposes increased spending on public works and buildings, the creation of 210,000 new jobs in government, hospitals and schools, improved job training, higher taxes on the rich and the nationalisation of 12 more companies.

In his third attempt to win the presidency, Mr. Mitterrand also wants to reduce the working week gradually to 35 hours, pay index-linked interest on one savings book per family and control prices for food and other essential products.

The government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre has spent the last three years removing price controls from everything except petrol, medicines and transport, and the socialists say this has prevented inflation being brought under control.

Unemployment is rapidly becoming the central issue in a campaign which has failed to fire the enthusiasm of Frenchmen on strategic defence questions or on issues of war or peace between East and West.

Even potentially damaging allegations that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received valuable diamonds from former Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic have not turned into a water-gate-type scandal threatening to oust Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

All the opinion polls point to a neck and neck race between the president and socialist leader Mr. Francois Mitterrand with resentment and frustration building up at the rising jobless total and stubbornly high inflation.

The president and Mr. Mitterrand, who are widely tipped to contest the second and decisive

round on May 10, have spent the last few weeks swapping figures and insults over their respective multi-point programmes to beat unemployment.

With less than three weeks to go before the first round on April 26, the latest data put the French jobless total at 1.67 million people in February compared with 440,000 when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took office seven years ago.

The seasonally adjusted figure is slightly lower at 1.61 million. February's inflation figure of 12.7 per cent for the past year was a marked improvement on last December's 13.6 per cent, but is still above the level of most European Economic Community (EEC) states.

The March unemployment and inflation figures, due to be published on the eve of the first round, could influence those voters who decide at the last moment.

These, he says, could create one million extra jobs in France and would cost just over 20 billion francs (four billion dollars) in the first three years.

Mr. Marchais, placed fourth by opinion polls, would like stiff measures against imports threatening French jobs. His programme for "a more just society" also includes a radical plan for income tax to be paid at 100 per cent on earnings of over 40,000 francs (\$8,000) a month.

Mr. Chirac's economic programme includes an increased role for gold in the world monetary system, renegotiation of the EEC's founding treaty of Rome and a cut of nearly five per cent or 30 billion francs (six billion dollars) in the national budget.

He wants to remove 100,000 jobs from central government, reducing staff to the level of August 1976, when he resigned as President Giscard's first prime minister.

But they have a point in common after their quarrel five years ago. Both are now saying that the current tax burden on individuals and small companies must not rise, and if possible taxes should be cut.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 8 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.2010/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1851/54	Canadian dollar
	4.1225/50	French francs
	34.69/72	Belgian francs
	1057.00/1059.00	Italian lire
	213.30/50	Japanese yen
	4.6350/65	Swedish crowns
	5.4075/4100	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	508.00/509.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 8 (R) — Equities moved higher on large turnover while government bonds staged a technical rally after yesterday's sharp falls, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was up 11.1 at 536.9.

Leaders finished around the day's highest levels, led by oils where BP, Shell and Ultramar added 10p or 12p. Leading electricals added between 6p and 10p and BICC rose 17p after figures. Gill and Duffus added 11p, also after 1980 results.

Gold shares were lower with the bullion price on small turnover. U.S. Canadians were steady.

Government bonds showed a steadier trend today following last night's recovery on the U.S. bond market, dealers said. However, trading was light, especially during the morning, and rises were no more than ¼ point at the long end and only 1/16 point in shorts.

Royal Bank of Scotland rose 4p to 172 following yesterday's bid from Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, worth 221p per share. Hong Kong Shanghai ended 2p up at 135 after 131 while Standard Chartered, which made an agreed bid for Royal Bank last month was 5p lower on balance.

In an active stores sector, Grattan Warehouses added 12p after figures.

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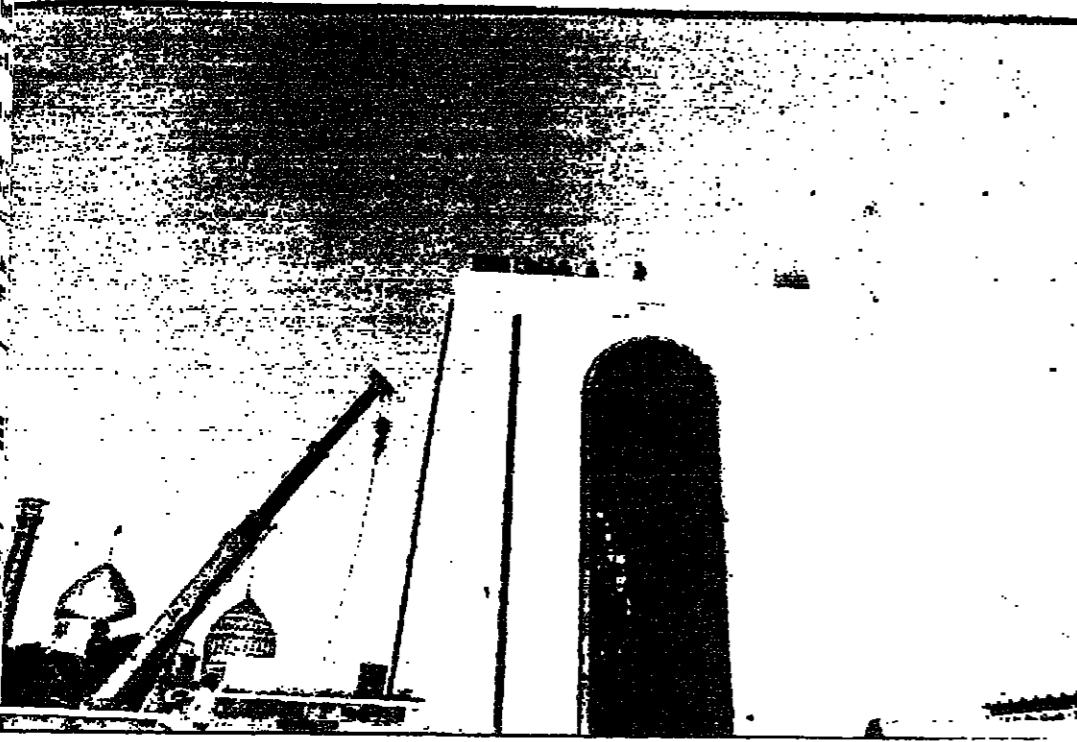
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FEATURES

Iran's militants learn to live with the past



Iranian militants destroy a monument built by the Shah, but claim to preserve historical sites.

PERSEPOLIS, Iran, (R) — Iran's militant, sworn enemies of imperialism in all its forms, are beginning to live with the monuments of a past dedicated to pre-building on a grand scale.

Mr. Kojoori said that the Islamic Republic of Iran wanted to preserve, not destroy, ancient cultural monuments.

Mr. Kojoori, a 24-year-old former student of archaeology and anthropology, is in charge of all archaeological sites and mounds in Fars province, home of one of the world's greatest concentrations of ancient sites.

Apart from Persepolis, they include Pasargadae, capital of Cyrus the Great, Bishapkr, capital of the Sassanian Empire, and the magnificent rock carvings at Naqsh-e-Rajab and Naqsh-e-Rustan, a few kilometres from Persepolis.

Waving a photocopy of a statement from revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Mr. Kojoori said: "This is the basis of all our work here, and we apply it to the culture of the past".

The statement reads: "Islam is not opposed to any science, and it is not in conflict with art. But we must draw a line between art committed to the service of the (Islamic) revolution and art which is harmful and not serious. Art that pushes our country and youth towards disintegration and destruction is in contradiction to Islam. Art at the service of the country and the people must be promoted."

For centuries, historians have been in dispute over the exact circumstances of the destruction of Persepolis, a royal enclave designed to house the king, his harem and his court in a setting fit to impress visiting representatives of nations subjugated by the Persians.

According to the Greek chronicler Diodorus, Alexander ordered Persepolis burnt down "during a drinking bout when he was no longer in control of his wits."

Other accounts blame the Athenian dancer Thais.

At the climax of a frenzied performance, she was supposed to have snatched a burning torch from an altar and flung it among the massive wooden columns of the palace, daring Alexander to follow suit. Drunk and boisterous, he did.

The Islamic militants' intention to wreck the ruins of Persepolis is fast becoming as much of a legend as the original destruction of the palaces.

In the most dramatic version circulated here and in Shiraz, a phalanx of yellow bulldozers, engines roaring, was advancing towards the site on a mission of destruction when Ayatollah Khomeini himself issued orders to stop.

A more probable story has revolutionaries armed with pickaxes and hammers marching from Shiraz to Persepolis to emulate early Arab invaders who defaced some of the carvings, in line with Koranic injunctions against "graven images." Gendarmerie posted at the site dispersed the latter-day idol smashers.

Whatever the plan may have been, Persepolis was left untouched and attracts a thin but steady stream of visitors, almost all of them Iranian. "I haven't seen more than a few dozen foreigners since the revolution two years ago," said a guide. "They are usually diplomats from Tehran, not tourists like before."

Iran's Islamic authorities say they are committed to preserving historic sites — though not necessarily because they want to display the beauty and grandeur of ancient empires.

"For us," said Mr. Kojoori, "Persepolis is the symbol of an oppressive and perverted regime. Our people should witness these ruins to see what happens to rulers who are not following the path of God and are separated from the masses."

Some of the present visitors to Persepolis appear to express their contempt of perverted rulers with a symbolic act that has remained unchanged through the ages: The tomb of Artaxerxes II, hewn into the mountainside overlooking the site, emits the unmistakable smell of a urinal.

Islamic zealots scratched out the word "King" from a metal sign explaining the history of Artaxerxes' tomb and giving details of his rule. The sign, covered with grey smudges where "King" has been blotted out, makes curious reading.

Foreign archaeologists, including experts from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, have issued gloomy warnings about the proliferation of illegal digs in Iran and the theft of priceless artifacts.

But according to informed Iranians and Western diplomats in Tehran, the sombre statements are exaggerated. There is no doubt, however, that the lack of strong central government control in post-revolutionary Iran has encouraged illegal excavations.

"We are aware of this problem," said Mr. Kojoori, "and we are doing something about it. At famous sites like Persepolis, we have established guard posts to prevent theft."

"But watching all sites and mounds... is beyond our control. There is pilfering in some areas. But we will extend and strengthen controls, with some mounds guarded by our own people and others by members of the gendarmerie."

Theft from ancient sites in Iran is no novel phenomenon: Early European travellers — as well as archaeologists — helped themselves to hundreds of artifacts and there is virtually no major museum in the world that does not have fragments from Persepolis and other ancient capitals.

Since the Islamic Revolution, excavation and other archaeological activity in Iran ceased. "But work will continue as soon as conditions are ripe," said Mr. Kojoori.

And will foreign archaeologists, some of whom had been working on important sites, be allowed to return? Mr. Kojoori smiled. "In my opinion, many of those who came here were international thieves. Archaeological work will continue without them, though we may take advantage of the expertise of some foreign scientists."

Western pop worries China

PEKING, (R) — A debate on whether the Chinese should be encouraged to listen to Beatles songs or be protected from the pernicious influence of Western pop music had opened in China's official press.

The debate began last month with articles in the communist party newspaper, People's Daily, expressing opposing views on pop music and its effect on Chinese youth.

One article, arguing that Chinese should acquaint themselves with the Beatles, pointed out that billions of people all over the world mourned when singer John Lennon was murdered in New York last December.

"We certainly cannot say those billions of people are all captives of corrupt, decadent, bourgeois culture, and even if those billions are captives who have taken spiritual opium, is the question as to why popular music and songs exert such great influence not also worth studying?" the paper asked.

Few Chinese had heard of John Lennon until his death when Peking television showed film of mourning crowds on its overseas news programme.

Western pop music is slowly becoming known in China among urban youth through relatives bringing in tapes from Hong Kong and from increased contact with foreigners.

All music smacking of alleged capitalist influence was banned during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, but the new pragmatic



Chinese musical taste is basically conservative, but for a fast modernisation strong relations are being opened with the West.

It also admonished singers who wear tight-fitting, revealing clothes which, it said, "are not in the least creative from an artistic point of view and greatly harm the performer's image."

The article warned against the commercialism of Western pop music which, it said, tended to be "distastefully sexual and appallingly vulgar".

But the paper made an exception for clean-cut American balladeer, John Denver, whose songs, it said, expressed "pure love and fine ideals".

John Denver is probably the best-known contemporary Western singer in China and performed for Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping when he visited the U.S. in 1979.

Official Chinese musical taste is basically conservative. The People's Daily singled out Leonard Bernstein, the American composer and conductor, for special praise. It said Bernstein's musical "West Side Story", and Irving Berlin's songs of the 1930s were "masterpieces of popular music but represent only a small proportion of popular music."

The authorities seem especially concerned about pop music from Hong Kong and Taiwan which has a big underground following in China.

The People's Daily said such music was "a product of deviant capitalist society, and although it has a small folk music element, most of it is negative and decadent."

leadership has shown a more liberal attitude to Western culture.

However, the authorities' new-found tolerance for pop music has strict limits and the Shanghai

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

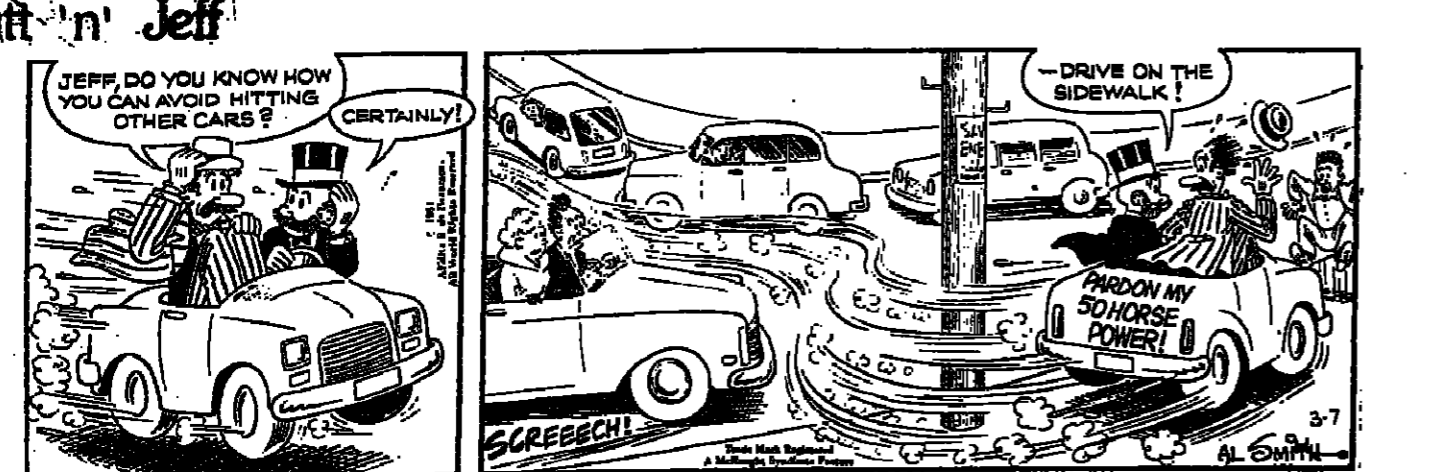


"The military gives a guy a chance to find out the things he's good at — or bad at, in your case."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN © 1980 by Chicago Tribune. East-West vulnerable. North deals. NORTH: ♠6, ♥KJ7, ♦42, ♣A1087542. WEST: ♠A1074, ♥A84, ♦Q108, ♣K93. EAST: ♠Q952, ♥53, ♦J9653, ♣Q6. SOUTH: ♠KJ83, ♥Q10962, ♦AK7, ♣J. The bidding: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass. Opening lead: Four of ♣.

win the first spade and clear trumps, thus foiling that plan. Declarer would come to only eight tricks, assuming he guessed the spade position correctly. That could be increased to nine by ruffing a spade before playing a diamond, but that was still one short of his goal. However, declarer realized that East might not know the trump situation, and he decided to exploit that fact. If he could convince East that he was trying to set up dummy's clubs, East might play spades in the hope that he could kill dummy by forcing it to ruff. Declarer won the first trump in dummy with the seven, crossed to his hand with the king of diamonds and ran the jack of clubs to East's queen! East swallowed the hook — as we are sure we would have. In an attempt to shut out the club suit, he switched to the queen of spades. Chagas continued his web of deception — he allowed the queen to win! Thinking that he had struck gold, East continued with a spade to the jack and ace. Declarer ruffed in dummy, came to his hand with the ace of diamonds, ruffed a diamond in dummy and discarded his remaining low spade on the ace of clubs. It was then a simple matter to ruff a club back to his hand, force out the ace of trumps and claim the balance. All the defenders could get was ace of trumps to go with their spade and club trick!



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. UGGOE, YANNO, TORFIP, FLOWWL. THE UNSUCCESSFUL PLAYWRIGHT ENTERED THE MARATHON SO THAT HE COULD AT LAST ACHIEVE THIS. Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles: TWILL NOISY DELUXE TOWARD Answer: What he did after his bills were settled up — SETTLED DOWN

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS: 1 Port in Ireland, 5 Foolish, 10 Tiff, 14 Olive genus, 15 Shake hands on, 16 Different, 17 Honey-tongued, 18 Metal deposits, 19 Abound, 20 Oahu fare, 21 — Antony, 22 Indo-European, 23 Delightful spot, 25 Wichita's state. DOWN: 28 Gambol, 30 Mormon state, 31 Baby food, 34 Dizzy, 35 Like foam, 36 Dessert, 37 Spanish rivers, 38 French river, 39 Facts, 40 Large vehicle, 41 Swiss city, 42 Philanthropist, 43 Inhabitant, 44 Feudal holding, 46 Port in Brazil, 48 Urchin, 49 Harmonize, 51 Orient, 53 Veer, 56 "Tobacco —", 57 Distributed, 59 Peter at the piano, 60 Concerning, 61 Up — (cornered), 62 Othello's "friend", 63 Military meal, 64 Fuels, 65 Coax, 13 Nashville's state: abbr., 21 Blackbird, 22 Gray, 24 Female rabbits, 25 "I am incapable of —", 27 Entitle, 28 Cut out, 29 Opera melodies, 32 Obey, 33 American explorer, 35 Andrea del —, 38 Dispatched, 39 Dumb one, 41 Musical group, 42 Go swiftly, 45 Does sewing, 47 South American mountains, 49 Edge, 50 Solitary, 52 Nautical direction, 53 Jason's ship, 55 Lumber organ, 57 Hammar-skjold, 58 Timetable abbr., 59 Pinch.

